The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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From the Universal Gazette.

The Revolution

In the Government of FRANCE,

Is of a complexion fo unexpected and extraor inary, as to merit more than common no tice. Its character may decide, not only the deſtinies of France, but of all Europe; and may in no ſmall degree, influence the United States. An event of ſuch uncommon magnitude ſhould be viewed with coolneſs, its cauſes explored with re ſearch; and tendencies traced with preciſion. To effect this object, we ſhall firſt relate the ſucceſſion of acts which has occurred, diſconnected from any comments whatever.

On the 9th of November, the Council of Anciens, in conformity to the 103d article of the Conſtitution, decreed the removal of the Legiſlature to St. Cloud; and charged General Buonaparte with the execution of the decree. Buonaparte was further appointed commander in chief of the military. On the 10th the Councils aſſembled at St. Cloud. In the Council of Five Hundred propoſitions were paſſed, deſtroying the Executive Directory; baniſhing 61 members; creating an executive conſular committee, conſiſting of Ducos, Buonaparte, and Sieyes; adjourning the legislative body to the 20th February; directing an intermediate committee to be formed, by electing 25 members from each council to determine upon all urgent objects of police, legiſlation and finance; the members ſelected from the Council of Five Hundred poſſeſſing the right of propoſing, and thoſe ſelected from the Council of Anciens, the right of deciding upon meaſures propoſed; and finally giving the conſulate and intermediate Committee power to regulate ſuch changes in the Conſtitution, as ſhall be deemed expedient.

During this ſitting Buonaparte, attended by about 30 perſons, appeared in the midſt of the aſſembly, without invitation: Several members flew towards him, and one attempted to aſſaſſinate him. He was rescued by the grenadiers, and conducted out of the Hall. Afterwards while the members were debating, an officer entered the Hall, attended by a numerous guard, and exclaimed "General Buonaparte orders the Hall to be cleared;" which was effected in a few minutes.

Theſe events have proſtrated the old ſyſtem; and have built up a new one. The old ſyſtem was founded upon Repreſentation: The new one ſupports it. The inſtrument of this deſtruction is a Military Force: The means made uſe of are military. Buonaparte, aided by a party in the Council of Anciens, a body of 250 citizens, acts by force of arms, the members of the Council of Five Hundred; a body from its number, likely to be the moſt correct organ of the public will.

The preciſe degree of unanimity, that marked the deliberations of the Council of Anciens does not appear; while on the other hand the Council Five Hundred were convulſed with diviſions —and in order to inſure their acquieſcence, the laſt meaſure of baniſhing 61 members was reſorted to.

In the overthrow of the Conſtitution of France and with it the ſubverſion of the principle of Repreſentation, we diſcern no ſolicitude to ſubſtitute in their room any new modifications of Republican inſtitutions. No appeal whatever, is made either to the people, or to the nearest organs of the National Will. The Legiſlative Repreſentatives are either baniſhed, diſperſed or configned to ſtations under the Conſulate; therein to exercise powers ſubverſive of the Conſtitution itſelf.

The new government alledges the preſent to be a temporary plan. If ſincere in this declaration, why not connect with it an immediate appeal to the people? Will it be alledged that they are corrupt and their interpoſition would diſtract inſtead of purifying the public Councils? If this be affirmed, we have at once a reaſon for annihilating the Republican, and erecting the monarchial ſtructure.

This train of reaſoning ought to ſatisfy thoſe, who acknowledging the Revolution to be a violation of the form, ſtill contend that it does not proſtrate the ſubſtance of Republicaniſm.

In this act unauthoriſed as it is by either Conſtitution, laws or precedent whatever, they diſcern nothing but a compliance with the National will. In proof of this they ſay, with plauſibility, the armies, the departmental governments, the people, all acquieſce in it. There is no reaction. But are they not aware, that in this picture, drawn in a great meaſure by their wiſhes, they behold the ſtrongeſt features of Deſpotiſm, of Military Deſpotism too. And can theſe men miſtake Deſpotism for Freedom? Wherein conſiſts Freedom? It conſiſts in the enjoyment of equal rights, and in the general diſcuſſion of that power which is eſſential to protect them. Does the preſent nation at preſent poſſeſs this power? Are they in the exercise of it? It is clear that they are not in the exercise of it; and if not exerciſed [illegible] independently and excluſive of its exerciſe, is either an abſurdity or a mere ſhadow.

Again. It is ſaid there is nothing new or ſurpriſing in this uſurpation. It is only one of those numerous volcanic eruptions, which the French Revolution has exhibited to the world.

How incorrectly do they appreciate the nature or tendencies of human events, who can compare this with any preceding change. Marked as it is by traits of the ſtrongeſt hoſtility to any preceding events, its cauſes and its conſequences are in all probability alike different from thoſe which produced or enſued, all preceding changes of the French Government. Every other Revolution has developed the triumph of the Civil over the Military power. In this Revolution Military coercion is every thing, and Civil principle is nothing. The falls of Fayette, Dumourier and Pichegrue are ſo many ſucceſſive atteſtations to the ſuperiority of the Civil, and the ſubordination of the Military Power; while the bold ſeizure of all authority, the union of the higheſt Military with the higheſt Civil ſtation, in the perſon of Buonaparte, demonſtrate the lawleſs triumph of force over right.

Though the Rights of the Repreſentative Body had been often invaded on preceding occaſions and its members ſometimes baniſhed; yet they were ſoon replaced by the people; whereby this great conſequence was the reſult—however the powers of the Repreſentative body were aſſailed, thoſe of the people remained unimpaired. The evil created would of courſe be of ſhort duration and would periſh the moment the public ſentiment was expreſſed.

Some light may be reflected on the character of the New Syſtem from its acts. The moſt prominent of theſe are, the baniſhment of 36 individuals, (among whom are ſeveral Ex-Deputies) to the inhoſpitable regions of Giana, and 23 other citizens to the commune of Rochelle; and the ſecret deliberations of the Intermediate committee of the Councils. The firſt of theſe acts involves the higheſt exerciſes of Deſpotic power: The laſt is an evidence of deſigns, that will not bear public inveſtigation. Indeed it is evident that this committee is chiefly intended to ſcreen the conſuls from national reproach, ſhould any meaſures be adopted productive of this reſult. And as their deliberations are ſecret and known only to the Conſuls, they will not be ſuſceptible of much influence from the people; while the vaſt power of the Conſuls will ſilently mould them to their views. But ſhould the dormant paſſions of the Nation burſt out into reſentment, then the committees will furniſh at once, a ſplendid & convenient victim.

In theſe remarks we have abſtained from two enquiries, viz.—The corruptneſs and imbecility of the old government, and the motives of Buonaparte. It does not appear in the leaſt material to determine either the character or the conduct of the old government. For if theſe were good, no one could with-hold reprobation from its Subverters; and if bad, no one who embraces the principles of Repreſentation as Sacred, and who at the ſame time entertains a rational diſtruſt of Military power, could heſitate in reprobating both the means by which it was overthrown, and the principles by which it has been ſupplanted.

Whatever the motives of Buonaparte may have been, while oppoſing the power of others; they will neceſſarily become thoſe of an ambitious uſurper, when this power ſhall be wielded by himſelf. However upright in Speculation he may have been; in practice he can ſcarcely fail to exhibit the uniform traits of Tyranny.

From this view of the Revolution, atchieved by the ſword of Buonaparte, and the impoſing magic of his Military Fame, we are compelled to pronounce the government of France in its preſent ſtate, a Military Deſpotiſm. The day which concentrated all power in the Triumvirate, and deprived the Republic of its Legitimate Repreſentatives, doomed twenty-five millions of freemen to ſlavery: and elevated to Supreme Power a man whoſe higheſt eulogium is the triumphant ſlaughter of thouſands.

What is the probable iſſue of this ſtate of things? The ſolution of this queſtion is rendered peculiarly difficult, from the remoteneſs of the ſcene, and from the unprecedented nature of the events in a ſtate of Society, ſuch as is preſumed to exiſt in France at preſent. As, however, the human mind cannot repreſs its invariable diſpoſition to penetrate into future events, we ſhall ſtate thoſe effects, which in our opinion, are likely to be developed, with becoming diffidence, as to the correctneſs of our ideas.

1. Either the Nation will permanently acquieſce in the Military Deſpotism,
2. Or the Tyrant will be aſſaſſinated.
3. Or a Counter Party will be formed.

To render the Deſpotiſm permanent, the Nation muſt be perſuaded that it is the deſign of their rulers to confer great benefits upon the people. Actions only will be relied on. Theſe benefits will probably conſiſt in peace, and an exemption from exceſſive Taxation. We obſerve that Buonaparte promiſes the former. But it is difficult to obſerve how he can ſecure the latter. If theſe benefits are not conferred, or others equal to them, the charm of power will diſſolve. Public opinion will ſoon annihilate its miſtaken idol.

Some perſons foreſee the reſtoration of Monarchy, in the family of the fallen Monarch. Infatuated prediction! The Coloſſus of Royalty, if it ever riſe in France, muſt ſtand upon a ſtronger baſis than Hereditary Pretenſion. Nothing ſhort of talents the moſt ſplendid, and a ſpirit that feels no fear, can ſuſtain it againſt the tempeſt of Public Opinion, that will inevitably beat againſt it.

But, of all the reſults likely to occur, the aſſaſſination of Buonaparte appears the leaſt difficult, and the moſt deciſive in its operation. If this be the opinion formed at a diſtance, as the deliberate reſult of the judgment, what additional ſtrength will this conjecture gain, when we conſider the ebullition of feeling that prevails in France —The dagger has already approached the heart of the uſurper. He was probably prepared to reſiſt it. The unguarded moment muſt, however, ſoon arrive, in which inſidious friendſhip, diſappointed expectation, or patriotic impulſe, ſhall aim an unerring blow.

Next to the aſſaſſination of Buonaparte, ranks, as to probability, the creation of a Counter Party. It may be inſerted that the Spirit of Reſiſtance which actuated the Council of Five Hundred will impel a large maſs of the people. Though there be no immediate reaction, this circumſtance rather ſtrengthens a belief in the exiſtence of a combination, whoſe meaſures when matured, will explode with a violence proportioned to the ſecrecy with which they were planned. Thouſands of Spirits, fired with the love of Liberty, jealous of Military Uſurpation, or ambitious of participating in the wrecks of the Republic, meditate in gloomy and indignant ſilence, on events ſubverſive of their deareſt views. Such men will be heard.—Such men will act. Around the ſtandard which they raiſe, either a majority or a large portion of the Nation will rally. The inevitable conſequence will be, either an immediate Demolition of Buonaparte, or a Civil War. If the laſt be the conſequence, who can eſtimate the extent of human miſery that will overſpread the country?—Internal Diſcord will invite Foreign Invaſion.—Here we ſhall cloſe this gloomy view. It becomes Humanity to drop a veil over evils, which it can neither conquer nor palliate.

The following Official Paper is given in the Redacteur of the 14th inſtant, and was every where poſted on the walls of Paris.

—

TO THE COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS, AND TO BUONAPARTE.

THE Legiſlative Body has changed its place, with a view to its better proceeding. Is the Republic alſo to change its poſition for the better? Shall we perſevere in our old errors, or ſhall we have the courage to confeſs and repair them? Shall we continue to reſpect thoſe prejudices which have miſled our Legiſlation and our Government? Shall we find the wiſdom to conceive and the force to act upon grand and liberal ideas, on ſolid principles, and on durable baſes of ſocial organization?

We wiſh for the Republic—we wiſh for Liberty—we wiſh for a Repreſentative Government. Since the year 1789 we have been fighting at home and abroad, we have been laviſhing our fortunes and our lives, in order to obtain thoſe objects. We have not, as yet, had Legiſlators who could fill our hopes. We are this day to ſeek a Conſtitution, and we can only find a code, ſhapeleſs, obſcure, and without a guarantee.

We have had for Rulers, men without talents or without principles; cruel without energy, ambitious without greatneſs, and prodigal only through avarice—ſurrounded by paſſions and crimes, which they had not the courage to ſuppreſs or puniſh—they could only arm one party againſt the other, and the people thus continually agitated by their wavering politics, could only change their oppreſſors and their miſeries.

In 1789 the Conſtituent Aſſembly after being courageous againſt deſpotiſm, proved weak againſt the factious. After ſhewing themſelves greatly calm on the departure of the king, June 1791, ſome of them were ſeduced by his agents after his return; others were intimidated by the clamours of a club—and from this maſs of probity and intelligence, there proceeded only a work without ſolidity—a weak abortion, which bore within it the ſeeds of its approaching deſtruction.

The work of 1793, the execrable code of anarchy only ſtruck terror into France, to which it was the preſage of every crime. At length came the Conſtitution of the 3d year, (1795) which *now exiſts no longer*—For how could that maintain itſelf which created a Legiſlative Body which muſt of neceſſity either govern or be oppreſſed by the Directory?

The Republic in the 4th and 5th years was maintained by the victories of our armies, and particularly by thoſe of Buonaparte in Italy. It was on the eve of periſhing in the 6th year thro' the intrigue of the Royaliſts.

Then the Legiſlative Body miſled an ed by ſome of thoſe conſpirators, was overturn the Directory. It was ſaved by the 18th Fructidor—but in ſaving t tory, the 18th Fructidor annihilated th tution. It did miſchief to ſociety at lar ſhock which it gave to the Repreſenta tem. It did to France an injury, not y ed, by deſtroying all reſpect for the Co al Code, which in this inſtance had ce led upon with impunity. From that all the diſpoſitions of this Code have ther artfully eluded or audaciouſly viola Executive Directory faſhioned their co the model of abſolute power, and crea ſpiracies only to exerciſe their author preſſing or extinguiſhing them. The wavering policy was inceſſantly kept in p by this they contrived to precipitate into abyſs, not merely the actual Royaliſts, Real Terroriſts, but all thoſe who had their hatred, and whom they ranged al under one or other of thoſe deſcription

It was thus that political Liberty was ed—Repreſentatives and citizens were ly placed upon the liſts of the proſcr the dictates of hatred and prejudice. thus, that on the 22d Floreal, the c the people was outrageouſly rejected. thus that in contempt of the principles preſentative Government, the Direct pointed with the members choſen by they had themſelves provoked, and ſmall number of honeſt & enlightened m had truly ſerved their country, and wh did not dare to reject, all thoſe on who ty or imbecility they could rely for t ful jection of the two Councils.

It was thus in the year 7, the Direct to their Commiſſaries in the Departme of thoſe who were to be elected, an to pay for the choice of thoſe whom commanded. It was thus that in d civil liberty, the right of baniſhment w ed to reſt with the Directory againſt t naliſts, the Prieſts, and all thoſe who misfortune to diſpleaſe them. It was the priſons received, kept and devoure ber of victims, confined in dungeons, knowing their accuſers, and who dem vain that judgment which the Conſtituti that they ſhould have within 24 hours thus that the power of inſcribing nam liſts of emigrants was abſolutely decre Directory, and that even the name of baſſador was there inſcribed, merely be had diſpleaſed one of our tyrants, by re crawl before him. It was thus that, ſtanding the laws of the Conſtitution r the Treaſury, the principles of order reſponſibility of all the branches of its ſtration have been violated, the moſt ſc waſte has been practiſed to pay flatte villains, brokers and valets. It was t Judges, the guarantees of property, an miniſtrators elected by the people ha unceaſingly changed or removed, on th ciation of knaves, or by the ambition It was thus that the braveſt officers w ped of their rank, removed ſhamefully fr places and conſigned to miſery, as a re the blood which they had ſhed in the ſ their country. It was thus, that by pr impoſts the right of property was viola conſecrated by the Conſtitutional Code invoked, yet always outraged. It was every year ſaw a bankruptcy come for der the title of "an arrear of debt," the Directory were ſuffered to annihil power the obligations they had contra party.

It was thus that the unfortunate A were compelled to beg in vain their ſt at the gate of the Treaſury; which was ed by diſorder and folly. It was thus war was provoked by the deteſtable la tages, which puniſhes the innocent crimes which they could not poſſibly and by which the government ſeemed t upon the nation its own want of powe teſt it againſt Robbers. It is by theſe violations of the Conſtitution that the kings from without, and their agen our territory, have been enabled to Republic to the very laſt degree of diſ tion, of misfortune and of guilt. It is fine, that we are left without a Conſtitu Government.

We wiſh for both the one and the Wiſe men, brave men, whoſe union w —Sieyes and Buonaparte, will you give and when you have given them will y them unto us? If ſuch is your Reſol gin to execute it. The whole people round you during your labours, wiſh p with reſpect. They will reward you gratitude and eſteem, when thoſe lab brought to a cloſe.

France wiſhes for ſomething great a ble. It is inſtability that has ruined now calls upon you for ſomething fixed led. She does not aſk for Royalty, proſcribed; but ſhe wiſhes for unity of the power which is to execute the la wiſhes for a Legiſlative body, free and i ent, but without the ſpirit of jealouſy, furpation. She wiſhes that the Repre may protect, without agitating the nati wiſhes that they may be peaceable p not turbulent innovators. She wiſhes to gather the fruits of ten years' facri wiſhes for liberty and peace.

Do what is neceſſary to enſure thoſe t and glory awaits you at the end o you

ONGRESS.

se of Representatives.

MESSAGE

the President of the United States,

ANSMITTING A REPORT

ecretary of State, and fundry Docu- elative to the Requisition for and De- f *Jonathan Robbins.*

ure of a Refolution of the House of -prefentatives of the 4th inftant.

ion of the
ufe of Representatives,

e of your request to me, con- your Refolution of the 4th of this month the Secretary of State to lay before s of the papers intended. Thefe co- ther with his report, I now tranfmit Houf of Representatives, for the confi of the members.

JOHN ADAMS.

States } y—1800. }

Department of State—
February 6, 1800.

Secretary of State has prepared, as di- , and in refpectfully fubmits to the the United States, copies of the pa- of which were contemplated by the Representatives, in their Refolve of the , although fuch Requisition, as the Re- , has never been received, nor any ther made to the Judge of the Dif- of South Carolina, concerning any the name of *Jonathan Robbins.* But by proceedings before that Judge, as they have , it appears that a feaman named , the object of the British Minifter's , did affume the name of *Jonathan* , and made oath—"That he was a na- the State of Connecticut, and born in ," in that State." The Secretary there- the copy of the Requisition, and ing it before the Judge of the District of South Carolina, and of the Judge's an- he proceeded and therewith includes copies and the Selectmen and town clerk , and extracts of letters from Admi- Hyde Parker, fatisfactorily proving, that by himfelf *Jonathan Robbins* of the Requisition of the British Minifter, ed before the Judge aforefaid, with Head of the Prefident of the United States, *a native of B-* *America, a citizen,* but *a native of B-* who, to his other crimes added perjury, ge thereby to efcape the punishment e. The original certificate of the Selectmen and town clerk of Dan- , is in the Secretary's poffeffion—are he exhibit of Admiral Parker's let- Mr. Liston with the original and the ex- the Admiral's letter to the British Con- Charleston, with the paffage as received in Liston's original letter to Mr. Liston.

All which is refpectfully fubmitted.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

(No. I.)

py of a note from R. Liston, efquire, Envoy traordinary, and Minifter Plenipotentiary the Britannic Majefty, to Timothy Picker- q. Secretary of State of the United States.)

Liston prefents his refpects to Colonel Pickering, Secretary of State.

Captain of the name of Thomas Nafh hav- been committed to goal, in Charleston, S. C. ntenance of his Majefty's Conful there, on ion of his having been an accomplice in the acy and murder committed on board his Ma- fhip Hermione, and information of the having been tranfmitted to Admi- Hyde Parker, a cutter was difpatched to Liston with fome officer on board, to whom Liston would deliver the faid Nafh, in order that his per- might be identified, and that he fhould be ught to the Weft Indies for trial. But on the plication of the Conful for the reftoration of , in conformity to the Treaty of 1794— the Bey and the Federal Attorney were of- ion that he could not with propriety be deli- ed up without a previous Requisition on my e to the Executive Government of the ited States. May I therefore requeft, Sir, that it will be pleafed to lay this matter before the fident, and procure his orders that the faid mas Nafh be delivered up to juftice.

Philadelphia, May 23, 1799.

(No. II.)

Letter from the Secretary of State to Judge Bee.

Department of State,
Philadelphia, June 3, 1799.

SIR,

Mr. Liston, the Minifter of his Britannic Ma- fty, has requifted that Thomas Nafh, who was a feaman on board the Britifh Frigate Her- mione, and who he is informed is now a prifone in the goal of Charleston, fhould be delivered up to him. I refer the fame to the Prefident of the United States. He conftders an offence commit- ted on board a public fhip of war, on the high feas, to have been committed within the juris- diction of the nation to whom the fhip belongs. Nafh is charged, it is underftood, with piracy and murder, committed by him on board the a- bove mentioned Britifh Frigate, on the high feas, and confequently "within the jurifdiction" of his Britannic Majefty, and therefore by the 27th article of the Treaty of Amity with Great Bri- tain, Nafh ought to be delivered up, as requif- ed by the Britifh Minifter, *provided fuch evidence of his criminality be produced, as by the laws of the United States, or of South Carolina, would juf- tify his apprehenfion and commitment for trial, if the offence had been committed within the juris- dition of the United States.* The Prefident has in- conftquence hereof authorized me to communi- cate to you "his advice and requeft" that Tho- mas Nafh may be delivered up to the Conful of his Britannic Majefty, or fome other agent of Great Britain, who fhall appear to receive him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) TIMOTHY PICKERING.

The Honourable Thomas Bee, efq. Judge of the Diftrict of South Carolina.

(No. III.)

Letter from Thomas Bee, efquire, to the Secretary of State, dated Charleston, (South Carolina) May 31, 1799

IN compliance with the requeft of the Prefi- dent of the United States, as ftated in your letter of the 3d inft. I gave notice to the Britifh Conful, that at the fitting of the Diftrict Court on this day, I would order Thomas Nafh, the pri- foner charged with having committed murder & piracy on board the Britifh Frigate Hermione, *on fuch ftrong evidence of his criminality, as fhall find his apprehenfion and commitment for trial, to be brought before me on habeas corpus,* in order to his being delivered over, agreeable to the 27th arti- cle of the Treaty of Amity with Great Britain. The Conful attended in Court, and requefted that the prifoner fhould remain in gaol until he had a convenient opportunity of fending him a way. I have therefore directed that he remain in prifon until the Conful fhall find it convenient to remove him.

I have the Honour to be
with great refpect,
Your moft obedient fervant,
THOMAS BEE,
Diftrict Judge of South Carolina.

Hon. Timothy Pickering, *Secretary of State*

(No. IV.)

DANBURY, *September 16—1799.*

We the fubfcribers, Select Men of the Town of Danbury in the State of Connecticut, certify, That we have always been inhabitants of faid Town, and are from forty five to fifty-feven years of age, and have never known an Inhabitant of this Town by the name of *Jonathan or Nathan Robbins*, and that there has not been nor is now any family known by the name of Robbins with in the limits of faid Town

Certified per ELI MYGOT, EBENEZER BENEDICT, JUSTUS BARNUM, BENJAMIN HICHCOCK.

Danbury, September 16.

The fubfcriber late Town Clerk for the Town of Danbury, in the ftate of Connecticut, certifies that he kept the Town Records 25 years, viz.—— From the year 1771 until the year 1796—that he is now 56 years of age, and that he never knew any perfon by the name of Robbins, born or re- fiding in the faid Town of Danbury during that term of 25 years, before or fince.

MAJOR TAYLOR.

(No. V.)

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker to Robert Liston, efquire, Envoy Extraordinary and Minifter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majefty to the United States, dated on board his Majefty's Ship Hector, Jamaica, 9th September, 1799

"I have had the honour of receiving duplicates of your excellency's letters numbered 10, 11 and 12, and in anfwer thereto inform you that in conftquence of Nath, one of the mutineers in the bloody murders, &c. on board the Her- mione, being delivered up by the United States minifter, he has been tried at a court martial, and fentenced to fuffer death, and ftands hang- ing in chains, which fentence has been put into ex- ecution. He acknowledged himfelf to be an Ir- rifhman."

(No. VI.)

Extract of a letter from Benjamin Moodie, efquire, Conful for his Britannic Majefty's Ifland of Barbadoes, in South Carolina, to Robert Liston, efq. Envoy of his faid Majefty, to the United States; dated the 19th November, 1799

In conftquence of many obftacles that I had to encounter in obtaining the delivery of Thomas Nath, late of his Majefty's Ship Hermione, and of the numerous publications to the Northward and in this place; I wrote to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, requefting he would be good enough to fend me minutes of the Court Martial, to which he anfwered under date of the 13th September laft; "I am to acquaint you that Nath has been executed agreeable to the fentence of a Court Martial, and that he confeffed himfelf to be an Irifhman; and on further appeal by the Hermi- one's boats, that he was born at Waterford, on the 21ft of December 1782, entered a volunteer on board the Dover, received his bounty money, and was removed to the Hermione, the 28th of January 1793. And with refpect to tranfmitting the minutes of his trial, that is not in my power but refts with the lords of the Admiralty only."

We now give the documents which accompa- nied the Prefident's Meffage to the Houfe of Re- prefentatives, relative to the cafe of Jonathan Robbins. If any thing were wanting in addition to what has already been published, to wipe a- way from our government the imputation of in- juftice or fervility in this tranfaction, it would be fufficiently ratified, we conceive moft inconteftibly by the Documents. No. 1. 2. and 3. It can fcarcely be denied, that legal proof has been had—that in the firft inftance, when the Britifh Conful made her application, great delicacy was manifefted by Judge Bee and the Attorney, in awaiting Execu- tive inftructions—That thefe inftructions were delivered accompanied by a legal certificate of criminality appearing—in fact, that to elude juf- tice, Nath added to his former offences, the heinous one of perjury.

Foreign Extra

PARIS, November

THE confuls are going to fen commiffioner of prifoners late charge des affairs at Berlin fuch a perfon inclines he is to more important than regulating perfons. A divifion of Fran the military circuits is fpoken of as to command the army of the Rhine, Maffena that of Italy. Bernadotte has had a meeting of the Parifian bankers, and made an ingenious and fair difcourfe, in which he hinted at the proba- bility of a fpeedy peace; they with acclamations agreed to loan government 12 millions of livre- Dec. 8. Bournonville is appointed minifter plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin.

The armies have been informed of the late revolution, and appear to rejoice in it. The courts have decreed that the exchange of main- taining French prifoners in England fhall be ex- changed by the Britifh government.

An official letter from the commander in chief of the army of England, dated Angers, announ- ces the defeat of an army of Chouans, who have loft 2000 men in killed and wounded—the others were difperfed.

General Beure has written, that he and his foldiers have taken the new oath.

All the letters from the army of the Danube, announced that it received with enthufiafm the news of the events of the 18th and 19th Brumaire.

Great troubles have taken place at Toulouſe —Almoſt all the other departments have rejoic- ed at the 19th Brumaire.

Letters from Conftantinople confirm the de- feat of a diviſion of the army of the Grand Vi- zier, by Gen. Kleber.

Buonaparte in an official meſſage to Sieyes and Ducos, complains of the audacity of the Coun- cil of 500, in the following words—"thoſe wretches fhall be have only attempted to recri- minate my juſt reproaches for their uniform befenſe, when they accuſed me of having in- fringed a conſtitution they never regarded, therefore inſtead of my vengeance they have only my contempt." It is too much for them to boaſt of their regard for my glory, when it is to well known that their own ſelfiſh views have ever governed them entirely. When I departed for Egypt, I went in purſuit of that glory, which I hope I have attained in ſpite of them, and of the misfortunes incident to that clime. I well knew that many of them who encouraged the adventure lugged themſelves in hopes for my death, either in the field, or by the plague. I forgive their crimes againſt me, but for my country's ſake, I muſt not forget them. Thoſe wretches who were ſo preſumptuous as to hope that neither a conſtitution nor religion, that only ſure prop to temporal as well as ſpiritual order, were neceſſary, have ſhewn by ſuch baſe ignorance, how far they were unworthy to go- vern, and they are ordered beneath all further notice from me. Let them return to the dirt from whence they ſprung, with the higheſt con- tempt of all friends to regenerating France."

LONDON, November 27.

The plan of the Union of Ireland is ſettled— 4 Iriſh archbiſhops are to ſit permanently in the imperial parliament. Cork and Dublin are to ſend two members each. The preſent mem- bers of the Iriſh parliament are to ſit in the pre- ſent Britiſh parliament, and no new election is to take place till both parliaments are diſſolved or expire.

December 13.

The Auſtrians are ſucceſsful. After the bat- tle of November 4, at Genola, the French co- lumn under Victor, was driven from Mondovi to Solonno and Finale, Grenier's column, was for- ced from Borgo St. Dalmazzo to Robiante, and the Auſtrians ſtill purſuing. The Auſtrians vi- gorouſly beſiege Coni, and have taken Lemone and Oneia; and it is alſo ſaid, they have taken Col di Tenda. It is added that the French have been routed in the valleys of Maira, and that the Auſtrians have advanced beyond their frontiers. Reinforcements are marching to Gen. Melas.

In Switzerland, there has been no armiſtice, as reported. Maſſena, is inclining towards Su- ſaina. After poſſeſſing the Griſon country, he evacuated it for want of proviſions. The Auſ- trian army oppoſed to him, has been reinforced; and contemplated to relieve Philipſburgh again.

The Auſtrian General Kray, is to have the chief command of the army deſtined to operate againſt Switzerland.

Prior to the 6th Nov the French army of the Rhine had advanced from Manheim, defeating the Auſtrians, and taking poſſeſſion of Carlſrue, Durlach, Ettenheim, Heilborn, Lauten, and Bie- tigheim; and Philipſburg was beſieged. On the 6th and 7th, the French was defeated, driv- en to Manheim, and Philipſburgh relieved.— The French loſt 2000 killed and 900 priſoners, that Gen. Ney was wounded.

The Paris papers to the 14th Nov. arrived yeſterday, from which the following is extracted:

The miniſter of foreign affairs, in a letter to the French ambaſſadors at foreign courts, dated the 12th November ſays—"that an impulſe has been given, and all the authorities are alive to labour effectually in the great work which the deſtinies of the republic have impoſed upon them, to organize order in all the parts of the adminiſtra- tion, re eſtabliſh internal tranquility, and pro- cure a ſolid and honorable peace." The miniſter alſo charges them to add to the governments to which they have been diſpatched, "that to procure a ſolid and honorable peace to Europe, it is neceſſary that the confidence in the loyalty, power, and juſtice of the government of the re- public ſhould be equal to the ſincerity of the wiſhes which they will not ceaſe to make for peace, and to the fidelity with which they are invariably reſolved to fulfil their engagements."

Letters from Marcou ſtate, that the royaliſts have extended themſelves in greatly increaſed numbers along the whole north weſtern coaſt, and reckon much upon the late revolution as favorable to their cauſe.

The Grand Falconer on Sunday night landed a general, his aid de camp, and ſuite, at Point Pierre, a neck of land about eight leagues from Havre de Grace, where the Chouans are in great force, plentifully ſupplied from England with the inſtruments of war, money arms, and ammunition —and, it is ſaid, boaſt more loudly than ever of reſtoring Monarchy to France.

The laſteſt accounts from Milan and Pavia ſtate, that on the 10th of November, the garri- ſon of Coni had made a ſally; but that of 3000 men, by whom it was undertaken, the greater part had either been killed or made priſoners.

The movements of the French army in Swit- zerland become more conſiderable, but it is not known whether their object is to prevent the Auſtrians from penetrating into that country or whether the French themſelves intend to croſs the Rhine, to penetrate into Suabia. From this, I find it impoſſible to maintain themſelves in that country, on account of the general ſcarcity of all neceſſaries of life. That Switzerland is in the moſt miſerable condition, appears from the remarks of all the Swiſs newſpapers, that if peace was not ſhortly obtained for that country, through the medium of a neutral power, the wretched inhabitants would prefer death to en- during any longer ſuch unſpeakable miſery.

SUWARROW AND THE ARCHDUKE.

The following has appeared in a late Frankfort gazette, as the grounds of a miſunderſtanding between theſe two Generals.

Prince Charles accuſes Suwarrow of having diſabled him from completeing the conqueſt of Switzerland, by obliging him without neceſſity, to detach reinforcement to the extent of 25,000 men from Italy. Suwarrow, indeed, has pro- miſed to repair the miſchief, by promiſing to aſſiſt him in the conqueſt of Switzerland by a ſimilar detachment from the army of Italy; but he did nothing.

Suwarrow in his turn recriminating againſt Prince Charles, and accuſes him of being the cauſe of the reverſes of Korſakoff and the Auſ- trians in Switzerland, by his imprudent ener- priſe againſt the French at Mariem on the 18th of September, which he was drawn into the moſt glaring error.

The Archduke alledging the neceſſity of having the fortreſs of Philipſburgh, and covering his magazines in Suabia. He adds, that if the Ruſ- ſians had underſtood the art of war, though they might not have been able to ſave Zurich, they might have avoided ſuch a complete rout as that of Korſakoff; that as an example of this aſſer- tion they had the retreat of the 15,000 Auſtrians under Hotze, who notwithſtanding the loſs of their General, had effected their retreat in good order into the Voralberg, with the loſs of only 2 or 3000 men; that if the Ruſſians had done ſo, they would have been reinforced at Schaff- hauſen or Conſtance with 15 or 16,000 men, Bavarians, and of the army of Conde, who ar- rived at theſe points to ſupport them.

Suwarrow replies, firſt, that his Royal Hig- neſs had equally expoſed the Auſtro Ruſſian army in Helvetia, to be attacked by ſuperior forces, ten or twelve days before the arrival of the Bavarians and the army of Conde; becauſe, in fact, General Maſſena might have made the attack on the 14th of September, at the time when the Archduke was near Philipſburgh with 15,000 Auſtrians, when the Bavarians and Con- deans were ſtill near Augſburg, and when Suwar- row was at Milan, with the Ruſſians of the army of Italy—2dly, That it had been agreed upon that they ſhould be in a ſituation to attack Maſſena with combined forces, when Suwarrow entered the little cantons; that inſtead of this the Archduke had diſtanced himſelf from joining in this attack, by going and idling at Philipſ- burgh and Manheim, and by this means he ex- poſed Suwarrow to be beaten, notwithſtanding the prodigies of valour which he and his troops exhibited at Altorf and Glaris.

It is plain that it will be no eaſy matter to ſet- tle this diſpute, for thoſe who are beaten have always ſome complaint; but the conſequence of theſe quarrels between the allied Generals may be deciſive of the iſſue of the campaign.

Domeſtic Intelligence.

SAVANNAH, January 21.

The following Communication has been tranſmit- ted to us from a correſpondent at St. Mary's.

This day an expreſs arrived at Point Pierre, with diſpatches from Colonel Hawkins, the In- dian agent, to Mr. Elliott, the United States Commiſſioner for running the boundary line. Among the diſpatches received there, is a procla- mation ſigned by William Auguſtus Bowles, eſq. ſtiling himſelf chief and director general of the Creek nation, which has been ſtuck up and made pub- lic through the Creek towns. This proclamation ex- ceeds in inſolence, impudence and nonſenſe, any thing that hath hitherto been exhibited by this well known adventurer. Bowles, in the moſt direct terms denies the right of either the United States or Spain to run the boundary line, or to have any intercourſe with the Indians but by his authority. He forbids this on pain of death, to all who may oppoſe his royal will and pleaſure. Bowles orders the Indians to ſeize Mr. Hawkins and others out of the nation. Certain it is, one or other of them ought not to be there; and the people of this country will ſoon ſee which of theſe men have moſt influence among the Indians, as Mr. Hawkins muſt quit the ground, or elſe Bowles, after ſuch proclamation and threats againſt him and his country.

It appears that moſt of the Simanolia Indians and thoſe on the lower parts of Chatahoochie and Flint rivers, have joined Bowles. The diſpatches which Mr. Elliott ſent from St. Marks to the go- vernors of Penſacola and Mobile, were taken by the adventurer's Indian ſcouts, and brought to him; with theſe diſpatches were duplicates of Mr. Elliott's letters to the ſecretary of the United States.

P. S. The runners who brought the diſpatches ſay, that Bowles has a veſſel arrived with goods from England, for the Indians; this, however, wants confirmation.

Head quarters, Wicklow, October 13 1798.

Whereas divers perſons have been employed by the United States, and his Catholic Majeſty ſanctioned by commiſſion, to diſſeminate lies, to make parties, and by every unlawful means to deceive our people, in order to effect the com- pletion of a treaty made between the United States and his Catholic Majeſty, at Philadelphia in the month of September, 1795, with the de- ſign to ſubvert and deſtroy the right of ſovereignty which this nation and its confederates have held from the beginning of time.

...Director-General of Muskogee, being ...authorized, do hereby iſſue our proclamation, ...declaring that all perſons now reſiding within the ...territories of Muſkogee, holding any unlawful ...commiſſion under the United States or his Catho...lic Majeſty, or employed by them, are hereby or...dered to depart theſe our territories, on or before ...the 5th November next, as they will anſwer at ...their peril.

We do hereby alſo direct, that after the ſaid 5th day of November next, if any perſon or per...ſons are found holding ſaid commiſſions, or acting ...contrary to good order, he or they ſhall be arreſ...ted as conſpirators, and proceeded againſt accord...ing to the law of nations eſtabliſhed in ſuch caſes.

Given under our hand at Wickwa, this 31ſt day of October, 1799.

God ſave the ſtate of Muſkogee.

WM. A. BOWLES,
Director-General of Muſkogee.

Okhoakvheethla, 30th November 1799.

Letter from WM. A. Bowles, to The Little prince of the broken arrow.

FRIEND,

I HAVE now diſpatched all the talk to England, to Providence and to Jamaica by my boat. I hourly expect the arrival of a veſſel, which I ſhall, as ſoon as ſhe has diſcharged her load, ſend off with other copies or duplicates of them, in order that all may be ſure.

I incloſe you a copy of the proclamation reſpecting the Americans who have been employed in this country ſince I have been away, in order to deceive and deſtroy this nation. I hope they are all gone, for it is not my with to injure them; it is abſolutely neceſſary that they ſhould depart, and that immediately, or they will forfeit the protection due to all men, and by the law of nations ought to ſuffer death by being hanged as conſpirators againſt the peace, and ſovereignty of Muſkogee.

There are ſome good men who have been employed by them: they were ignorant and did not know the conſequence of their employ—James Dreggens at the Cowettas although he has had a commiſſion from the Spaniards he has not done much harm, becauſe I ſtopped it. Mr. Hawkins is the man who if he is not gone muſt go immediately, as he is a dangerous man and will cauſe ſome miſchief to you by ſtaying. I ſhall ſeize him if I find him, for not obeying the proclamation, and proceed againſt him according to law.

I requeſt you to make known this talk to all your towns. As my papers are not come down as yet, you had better keep them until you come yourſelf, or until I ſee you at your houſe, for as ſoon as I have diſpatched my buſineſs here I will pay a viſit to the towns, which I expect will not be long. The people whom I left behind me when I came to meet you at the Wickwa, having a great deal of rum behaved very ill, they deſtroyed almoſt every thing I left with them, or let the water ſpoil it which is the ſame thing, which I feel more for the ſake of our beloved red people, than for myſelf, but it will not be long before all will be ſtraight.

I am your ſincere friend,

WILLIAM A. BOWLES.

Let me hear from you and the news you have in your towns.

To the little prince of the broken arrow, alias Cowappie Little Prince of Cowetta Pallahaſſee.

NEW YORK, February 6.

THE PERPETUAL MOTION.

In the goal of Goſhen in this ſtate, two men are confined on ſuſpicion of counterfeiting hard dollars. During their impriſonment, without any other inſtrument than a penknife, they have fabricated a machine of cedar wood which diſcovers the perpetual motion. The machine conſiſts of about 30 cog and four wheels of various circumferences, and is ſet in motion by weights.—It can be adapted to a clock, ſaw mill, graſt mill, or any other piece of machinery that moves by weights, water or wind, and will continue their motion as long as the machinery will laſt.

By the help of this machine, it is believed, water might be brought into this city with trifling expence.

The above intelligence was communicated to the Editor of the Mercantile Adveſtiſer in a letter from Mr. I. Seaman Vandevoort of Goſhen—Should it prove true, we congratulate philoſophy and our country on the important diſcovery.

WASHINGTON, (P.) February 24.

A moſt tremendous Fire broke out on the night of the 17th inſtant, in the houſe of William Meckenkie, Eſq. of this place. Notwithſtanding the exertions of the citizens, the whole of his property, books, &c. were conſumed. Fortunately, the fire was prevented from ſpreading, by the depth of the ſnow on the adjacent houſes.

The fire began in the office, and is ſuppoſed to have been communicated through an aperture in the chimney to a book-caſe attached to the ſame. It is with regret we announce, that Mrs. Mary Woodward, a lady upwards of 80 years of age, who had come on a viſit the preceding day, fell a victim to the devouring element.—The alacrity and exertions of the citizens deſerve the higheſt commendation.

Pittsburgh, March 1.

On Saturday the 22d inſt. a number of the inhabitants of that part of Penſylvania ſituate north weſt of the Allegheny river, met at the houſe of Mr. William M'Millan, on Nethanock, to commemorate, agreeable to the Preſident's proclamation, the death of General GEORGE WASHINGTON. The unaffected grief viſible in every countenance, fully proved that the virtues of that great man were acknowledged, and will be felt, as well by the hardy ſons of the wilderneſs, as by the citizens of the more cultivated countries. Benjamin Stokely, Eſq. delivered an elegant and well adapted Eulogium on the occaſion, recapitulating the ſplendid actions of his life, ſympathizing with his fellow citizens on his loſs, recommending his example, and by occaſional digreſſions explaining the bleſſings of our happy government, and giving deſerved praiſe to its adminiſtration.——Want of room prevents our inſerting the Oration at full length.

COMMUNICATION.

"KEEL UP LIES FRANCE."
Peter Pindar.

Another REVOLUTION has happened in that *free* country, and *one more Conſtitution* has, in a moment, been ſwept away with the beſom of deſtruction. And all this is brought to paſs—by whom? By the Britiſh? No. By Pitt? No. By Suwarrow? No. But by the *Conqueror of Italy*—the *Invader of Egypt*—the *Beſieger of Acre*—the *good Muſſulman*, *ALLA BUONAPARTE!!!*—What will our Jacobins ſay now? It is very eaſy to foretel their ſtory. Having juſtified the butcheries of the 10th of Auguſt 1792, the ſlaughter of the Briſſotines, the tyranny of Robeſpierre, the execution of that arch republican, the deſtruction of Barrere, &c. the baniſhment of Barthelemy, and Pichegru, &c. ſurely they will not now turn ſhort about, and

"Curſe *Buonaparte*, GREAT MAN."

They will ſay, that the revolution is in favor of republicaniſm; that Buonaparte cannot be ſuch a *ſcoundrel* as to have a monarch in his eye. This kind of ſtuff will do, until orders iſſue from the CABINET AT MONTICELLO It is probable that it will be conſidered only as one of the ſtorms which neceſſarily agitate "*the tempeſtuous ſea of liberty;*" and Buonaparte will be hailed as the angel of Bethesda, who troubles the waters which are to heal the nations.

ANECDOTE.

At a meeting at Neſhanock, to commemorate the death of General Waſhington, the converſation was generally directed to the circumſtances of the late war, and to applaud the General's conduct during that trying occaſion. Some perſon, among other ſubjects, was detailing the treachery of Arnold, and the tragical fate of the unfortunate Major Andre—he ſaid, that the Major being taken in diſguiſe within our limits by two honeſt Dutchmen, he offered them a conſiderable ſum to countenance his eſcape, but ſuch was their patriotiſm and fidelity, they refuſed the bribe, and ſecured the ſpy—in conſequence of which, at the inſtance of the General, Congreſs rewarded them with a handſome penſions for life—another replied, that this was right, and they might live very happy on the penſion, if M'KEAN "*conſiſtent with his general arrangements,*" *did not remove them.*

Advice of an old Indian to his Son.

Mock not, my ſon, the aged or the imperfect—Scorn not him whom ye ſee fall into ſome folly or tranſgreſſion, nor make him reproaches; but reſtrain thyſelf, and beware leſt thou fall into the ſame error which offends thee in another. Go not where thou art not called, nor interfere in that which does not concern thee. Endeavour to manifeſt thy good breeding in all thy words and actions. In converſation, do not lay thy hands upon another, nor ſpeak too much, nor interrupt or diſturb another's diſcourſe. When any one diſcourſes with thee, hear him attentively, and hold thyſelf in an eaſy attitude, neither playing with thy feet, nor putting thy mantle to thy mouth, nor ſpitting too often, nor looking about you here & there, nor riſing up frequently if thou art ſitting; for ſuch actions are indications of levity and low breeding. He proceeds to mentions ſeveral particular vices which are to be avoided & concludes, "Steal not nor give thyſelf up to gaming; otherwiſe thou wilt be a diſgrace to thy parents, whom thou oughteſt rather to honour for the education they have given thee. If thou wilt be virtuous, thy example will put the wicked to ſhame. No more, my ſon; enough has been ſaid in diſcharge of the duties of a father. With theſe councils I wiſh to fortify thy mind. Refuſe them not, nor act in contradiction to them: for on them thy life and thy happineſs depend."

Tranſylvania Univerſity.

THE Truſtees of the Tranſylvania Univerſity, anxious to diffuſe the benefits of the inſtitution, as extenſively as poſſible, have reſolved to inform the inhabitants of Kentucky, and the weſtern country in general, of the arrangements which they have recently made for the promotion of academical and profeſſional ſtudies. It has long been a ſubject of ſincere regret to the enlightened part of the community, that there was no college weſt of the Appalachian mountains, ſufficiently organized to preclude the neceſſity of our youth reſorting to the Atlantic ſtates, in order to complete their education, and qualify themſelves for profeſſional employments. The Truſtees flatter themſelves, that this cauſe of complaint will no longer exiſt. The auſpicious union of Kentucky Academy, with the Tranſylvania Seminary, as it has concentrated the objects, ſo it has combined the powers and efforts of the two inſtitutions, and affords a pleaſing preſage of harmony and public utility.

The limits of this publication will not allow the truſtees to ſtate in a particular manner the advantages which they anticipate from the regulations lately adopted: they muſt therefore wait until experience ſhall unfold them: at preſent they can only obſerve in general that no meaſures which in their opinion, could tend to preſerve the morals, enlarge the underſtandings, or poliſh the manners of the youth committed to their charge, have been diſregarded. To effectuate theſe ſalutary purpoſes, the moſt approved code of academical laws has been prepared for the Univerſity, and will be enforced with vigilance and impartiality by the different officers, who are themſelves to be accountable to the truſtees for the faithful performance of the duties of their ſtations. Whilſt the truſtees announce to the public the ſolicitude with which they are determined to watch over the morals of the youth, they pledge themſelves in the moſt unequivocal manner, that no influence ſhall be uſed to inculcate thoſe principles of religion, which are characteriſtic of the different ſects. It is their unalterable determination that the ſtudents ſhall be left at perfect liberty in the formation of their religious creeds

As the truſtees in common with thoſe of every other inſtitution of the kind in Europe and America, conſider claſſical learning as forming an eſſential part of a liberal courſe, they have made ample proviſion for it, by the appointment of the Rev. JAMES WELSH profeſſor of the learned languages, for which ſtation his experience in teaching, his induſtry and attention, they have no doubt ſufficiently qualify him. The Rev. JAMES BLYTHE, whoſe diſintereſted and perſevering exertions for the promotion of literature in the weſtern country, cannot have eſcaped the public notice, is appointed profeſſor of Mathematics, Geography, Natural Philoſophy, and Aſtronomy Belles Lettres, Logic, Metaphyſics, and Moral Philoſophy, are committed to the Rev JAMES MOORE, principal of the Univerſity. The aid which he will derive from his colleagues will enable him to devote his attention to thoſe which are the laſt and moſt important in the courſe of academical erudition.

In order to complete the plan contemplated by the founders of the Univerſity, the truſtees have alſo made proviſion for the ſtudy of all the learned profeſſions. Either or all of the above named gentlemen, will feel it a duty, until a profeſſor be appointed, to ſuperintend the ſtudies of ſuch youth as may devote themſelves to divinity.

As it was obvious to the truſtees, that our ſtate juriſprudence could not be ſtudied with equal advantage in any of the Atlantic ſtates, becauſe many of our civil inſtitutions are in a great meaſure peculiar to ourſelves, they tho't it their duty to connect with the Univerſity, a ſchool at law: and accordingly have appointed JAMES BROWN, Eſq profeſſor of that branch.—His liberal education, and long reſidence at the Univerſity of William and Mary, together with twelve years extenſive practice in the ſuperior courts of this country, determined the truſtees to make this choice; and the number of law ſtudents, who already croud this claſs, give the moſt decided proof of the propriety of the appointment.

The reaſons for introducing the ſtudy of Medicine and Surgery, was not leſs cogent. Doctor FREDERICK RIDGELY, a phyſician of long experience and unqueſtionable reputation, has been appointed profeſſor of Materia Medica, Midwifery, and the practice of phyſic. This gentleman is ſo well known in the weſtern country, that any recommendation of him by the truſtees would be ſuperfluous.

The important ſtudies of Chymiſtry, Anatomy, and Surgery, are confided to Doctor SAMUEL BROWN. His great application and uncommon opportunities of acquiring an accurate and comprehenſive knowledge of thoſe ſubjects; his eaſy and perſpicuous mode of conveying information have already gained him a conſiderable claſs, and from his perſeverance and attention, the truſtees reſpect the happieſt effects.

The library of the Univerſity conſiſts of more than *one thouſand volumes* of the beſt ancient and modern authors; in addition to which the Truſtees have procured a valuable law library, for the ſtudents of that profeſſion, and have appropriated Five Hundred Dollars for the purchaſe of medical book, which will ſoon be brought forward.

Law and Medical Societies meet every week in Town, in which the fundamental principles of thoſe profeſſions are diſcuſſed with a freedom which cannot fail to afford every ſtudent the moſt permanent advantages. At theſe ſocieties the profeſſors attend, and placing themſelves on a level with the ſtudents encourage them to that free exerciſe of reaſon, which is ſo well calculated to elicit the dormant powers of the human mind.

The Univerſity is now in poſſeſſion of a conſiderable philoſophical and chemical apparatus, an Five Hundred Dollars are appropriated for the purchaſe of ſuch additions to it as are moſt immediately neceſſary, which ſum will be encreaſed from time to time as the funds may permit.

Boarding can be had from Mr. Welſh, at the Univerſity for the moderate ſum of £15. per annum, paid half yearly in advance—the ſtudents furniſhing their own bedding, waſhing, wood & candles. The ſituation is elevated and healthful, and the public may be well aſſured, that every exertion will be made to render the accommodations of the ſtudents as agreeable as poſſible.

Wm. MORTON, Chairman
of the ſtanding Committee.

Lexington, *Kentucky*,
December 24, 1799.

‡↔‡ *Printers in the United States friendly to Literature, particularly thoſe on the weſtern waters are earneſtly requeſted to give the above a place in their reſpective papers.*

One Hundred Acres of Land,
To be Sold.

SITUATE *on the Franklin Road, 55 miles from Pittſburgh, and 13 from Franklin. The road from the Allegheny to Meadville croſſes at this place. The ſituation is well calculated for public buſineſs, particularly a Tavern. The Land is good, and the Houſes are good for that part of the country, and 12 acres of clear land thereon.—An indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to*

JAMES M'CLARAN, *jun'r.*
Jan. 9—1800.——t.f. *on the premiſes*

Juſt arrived, and for SALE,
a quantity of excellent
FINE SALT,
At James O'Hara's.
Pittſburgh, Sept. 19.

By Yeſterday's Mail

SAVANNAH, February 4.

A gentleman, direct from Fort Wilkinſon mentions, that Col. Hawkins left there the ult. for the Creek Nation.

Extract of a letter from Col. Hawkins, Agent for the United States, for Indian Affairs, to Governor Jackſon, dated Cowetah Tallow Dec. 20th—1799.

"I have not till the preſent had an opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's favour of the 13th November, which was delivered me on the road to Tuckabatchee. I cannot reply to the whole as I would. The documents herewith incloſed will exhibit ſome intereſting proceedings in this quarter are an apology for the omiſſion.

The National Council was convened at Tuckabatchee on the 24th November—the meeting has been a very intereſting one; I had much converſation with the Chiefs, and felt, that as an Agent I poſſeſſed their confidence in a high degree. The Chiefs have agreed that all miſchief makers and thieves of any country of white people, ſhall be puniſhed under the government of the Agent for Indian Affairs.

Mr. Bowles is near the mouth of the Flint from whence he continues to pour forth his threats againſt the officers of the United States Indian department, and I continue my arrangements to puniſh all thieves and miſchief-makers. Will be puniſhed in an exemplary manner the leader of the banditti, who inſulted the Commiſſioners of Spain and the United States, on the 1ſt September. He was cropped, whipped, and his party deſtroyed, and three of his aſſociates ſhot.

I find it an arduous undertaking with the aſſiſtants, to make the impreſſions I wiſh on the minds of the red charge, who are ſcattered over a wild country, of at leaſt 300 ſquare miles. Bowles, and other miſchief-makers, are taking opportunity, poiſoning the minds of the people with their abominable lies and miſrepreſentations. In the preſent conjuncture, I receive and communicate with pleaſure, the aſſurance of future moderation, on the part of your excellency to live in harmony and preſerve peace. The period is eventually a very intereſting one for your frontiers."

PHILADELPHIA, February

From a late Charleſton paper.

A letter from Col. Gaither, commanding the Federal Troops in Georgia dated Fort Wilkinſon, mentions that the Captain General of his Catholic Majeſty's Provinces, has iſſued a Proclamation, offering a reward of One Thouſand Pounds Sterling for William Auguſtus Bowles, who ſtyles himſelf Director General of Muſkogee, to be paid on his delivery at any of the royal priſons of ſaid Province.

HARRISBURGH, February

A ſerious fracas, we hear, took place on Thurſday evening, in the room of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this State, between two of the members, juſt after the Houſe had adjourned. It is ſaid, that Dr. Logan, in coming out of the houſe, made uſe of ſome irritating expreſſion to Mr. Fiſher, about "order and good government," who, ſans ceremonie, made the doctor "bite the duſt," or, in other words, knocked him down with his fiſt; and that Wm. Findlay, Eſq. from Dauphin, in ſtepping between the contending gentlemen, with a view to ſeparate them, alſo received a very legible mark of Mr. Fiſher's dexterity, though unintentional, it is ſuppoſed, on the part of the latter.

The Members of the Pittſburgh [illegible] NICAL SOCIETY, are requeſted to attend their monthly meeting, on Monday evening next, at the uſual time and place. It is expected punctuality will be obſerved, as buſineſs of importance will be laid before them.

By order,

J. B. CLOW,

Feb. 26—1800.

TO BE SOLD

A Healthy NEGRO MAN, between [illegible] years old, will be ſold low. Apply at this Office.

Pittſburgh, February

*of the union, annihilating the cement of [illegible]ration, and expoſing them to become the [illegible] European politics, which might play one [illegible]inſt another, to prevent their growing [illegible], and to ſerve their own intereſted [illegible] according to the ſyſtem of policy they [illegible]d then adopt, they would ſtand or fall [illegible] it was ſtill to be decided, whether the [illegible] would ultimately be conſidered a bleſſing [illegible]—a bleſſing or a curſe not to that age [illegible] that with their fate, the deſtiny of [illegible] would be involved. Impreſſing upon [illegible]ds that infallible truth, that there is [illegible]nd neceſſary progreſſion from the extreme [illegible] to the extreme of tyranny, and that [illegible]wer is moſt eaſily eſtabliſhed on the ruins [illegible] abuſed to licentiouſneſs. Inculcating [illegible]y of ſupporting and preſerving public [illegible]fulfilling the public engagements and pursuing [illegible]s with good faith—of obſerving and rendering [illegible]lete juſtice to all public creditors, and cheriſhing [illegible] brave defenders of their country's cauſe [illegible] a heart always open to ſufferings of [illegible]mmending to their warmeſt patronage [illegible]torious claſs of veterans, who, on account [illegible] wounds and ſufferings, claimed the firſt [illegible]r country. Impreſſing theſe and ſimilar [illegible]its, as the legacy of one who had ardently [illegible]n all occaſions to be uſeful to his country, [illegible], even in the ſhade of retirement, will [illegible] to implore the divine benediction. Con[illegible]

…om the LANCASTER JOURNAL,

…the Editor of the Lancaster Journal.

SIR,

…the Governor's Reply to the Senate, a …enfure is implied upon the officers he has …, on either of the grounds he has thought …o adopt as the motives to their removal. …of capricty; a proftitution of official in… …to party purposes, not in the maintenance… …their own independence, but in the de… …of the Executive Magiftrate; or a dif… …inimical to the genuine principles of our …n inftitutions, are the principal cauſes … for this bold and unprecedented mea…

…e of the officers diſplaced, I feel no he…in yielding to the impulſe of repelling the …d reproach, though proceeding from ſo …rce; and though till very lately, a …STATE officer in the ſtate (from which de…pendence I am now happily emancipated) …ating as an infamous calumny any ſuch …ion, relative to myſelf, which the Exe…Magiftrate may have liftened to, in the …ſtroking a plauſible pretext for meditated …ce or premeditated arrangements.—But …evidence, from intereſted witneſſes, how…ever, is but a miſerable apology for his …

And it was hardly to be ſuſpected, that …who for more than twenty years has been …d in the adminiſtration of juſtice, ſhould …ceeded to judgment and condemnation …queſtionable teſtimony—on the tales of …rs and office-hunting ſcoundrels, for the …t of which, a receptacle like the ear of …s or the Lion's mouth at Venice, has for …months been open. Done it, however, …and though the dignity of the firſt ſer… …the people I ſpeak like a REPUBLICAN … wounded by this plain dealing, let it be …ered, that his excellency, wearing a ſword, …ng cavalier-like appealed to his rights as … gentleman, I avail myſelf of his exam… …claim the privilege of remonſtrating …pon the terms of reproach, which, as …ate gentleman, perſonally reſponſible, I …would not have condeſcended to employ." …proof that I have hitherto maintained my …ſence, in acting as well as thinking, in …affecting the intereſts of my country, I …pride refer my friends and enemies to …ated decided part I took in the laſt electi… …have now the ſatisfaction to declare to …of Magiſtrate of Pennſylvania, and his …nts, that had it depended upon me, he …ould certainly never have figured in that …ſtation to the bitter mortification of his …g friends, and malicious joy of his ene… …But in making this declaration, I alſo de…ſire I deſcended to no perſonalities, and …already guarded againſt any expreſſions …might be deemed defamatory. Not ſo …oin an opinion, that the vices of a candi…ght not to be laid before the public, (a …ich indeed is guaranteed by the conſtitu… …ich the governor profeſſes to be his guide) …knowing the intolerance of the man, and …heard of his intended proſcriptions, I was …in my own caſe to leave him no pretext …neaſure.

…a proſtitution of official influence to party …," the Governor cannot certainly intend, …by being ſeen at thoſe aſſociations which …ed for the purpoſe of uniting the friends & …ing the intereſt of a candidate.—Without …e here right of voting would be a ſorry … indeed. And when ſuch meetings were …by his partizans; when the worſt engines …and hell were ſet in motion to promote …ſigns; when the deadly and implacable …revenge and extermination, which is de…ng Europe, was carefully tranſplanted …, and all but good Jacobins denounced …ies to their ſpecies; when the claim of …republican, was inſolently and wickedly …though ſhamefully violated in every in… …which diſingenuous, mean and canting …ons, to which a man of honor would have …d to ſet his name, and reams of lying …s, teeming with the baſeſt falſehoods a… …general government and its adherents …calculated to miſlead the people; did the …t cringe to the Executive Gover… …nited States. May I therefore reſpectfully …n will be pleaſed to lay this matter … in …fident. And peruſe his orders that …homas Nafh be delivered up to juſtice …Philadelphia, May 23, 1799.

(No. II)

Letter from the Secretary of State to the … Department of State, … Philadelphia, June 3, …

SIR,

Mr. Liſton, the Miniſter of his Brit… …ty, has requeſted that Thomas N… …a ſeaman on board the Britiſh F… …ne, and who he is informed is now … the gaol of Charleſton, ſhould be d… …ſty on application to the Pr… …United States. He conſiders an offen… …ted on board a public ſhip of war, … …ſeas, to have been committed within … …diction of the nation to whom the ſh… …but Nafh is charged, it is made ſtood, … …and murder, committed by him on t… …bove mentioned Britiſh Frigate, on t… …it, and conſequently "within the juriſdi… …his Britannic Majeſty, and therefore to … …ticle of the Treaty of Amity with … …tain, Nafh ought to be delivered up … …ed by the Britiſh Miniſter, *provided the … of its commiſſion be produced, as by … the United States, or of South Carolina, … ſufficient and competent … … had been committed within … … United States.* The P… …ected, … …e hereof authorized me … …on "his advice and requeſt …

he tells us, ſome of his moſt influential opponents, and thus by a fatality peculiar to all his attempts at apology, deprived himſelf of the only ſolitary excuſe which remained for his conduct. A blind impulſe of paſſion may ſometimes diſfigure a generous mind, but a cool calculating vengeance is the unequivocal mark of a deliberate *******.

In the ſame view of propping his tottering vindication, he ventures to inſinuate the neceſſity of confidence and cordiality between the PRINCIPAL and SUBORDINATE officers in the ſtate. At a future election, indeed this cordiality may be of infinite importance; or in caſe the magnanimous idea ſhould occur of an embaſſy from the ſovereignty of Pennſylvania to the new triumvirate of France, it cannot admit of a doubt, that the envoy whoever he may be ſhould poſſeſs this confidence and cordiality; but that this intimate connection ſhould ſubſiſt between the Governor and the mere clerks of county courts is not ſo apparent.

With a degree of boldneſs not to have been expected, the Chief Magiſtrate preſumes to call the public attention to his appointments, and does not bluſh in claiming approbation for them rather than cenſure; and with a flimſy ſophiſtry, which would be diſgraceful to a PRIVATE gentleman, holds up the idea, that he has received the approbation of the WHOLE Houſe of Repreſentatives, and the denunciation of but a ſmall majority of the Senate. But what are the appointments that the public are thus called upon to teſt? Look at Cumberland, at Montgomery, at Luzerne, &c. &c. and to come nearer home, I fear it will be wretchedly puzzled to find, "the patriotiſm and talents which in the county of Dauphin have been called from retirement into the public ſervice."

As to my degraded ſelf, I can only apply for conſolation to my own, and to the hearts of all honeſt men who know me—to the yet living gentlemen of the army with whom I had the honor to ſerve in ſeaſons of difficulty and peril—to the teſtimony of the court in whoſe ſervice I have officiated for ſeveral years—and to that of the bar, who are certainly well qualified to judge of my conduct and integrity—and I defy the utmoſt malice of my enemies, for whom I now declare my ineffable contempt, to make good againſt me a ſingle imputation of unfairneſs or diſhonor.

With reſpect to the ſuggeſtion of ſome of the deranged officers being hoſtile to the genuine principles of our Republican inſtitutions, it might juſtly be conſidered as unworthy of notice, till ſomething more than inſinuation is produced.—But from what is this inferred? Is it for approving of the adminiſtration of the general government, or from being incapable of viewing the great nation, in the endearing light of our ſiſter republic? And againſt which of our inſtitution is this hoſtility entertained? It is certainly no crime to be inimical to our federal inſtitutions, or the electioneering partizans of Mr. M'Kean would never be thus overwhelmed with honorable and ſubſtantial tokens of his benignity and favour.

MISERA EST SERVITUS UBI JUS EST VAGUM AUT INCOGNITUM. And if to have labourted to ſupport the general government, to have approved of the ratification of the treaty with Britain; if to have invariably advocated the ſyſtem of policy adopted and purſued by the patriotic Waſhington and his ſucceſſor, are to ſubject a man to proſcription and ruin; what are we to think of the monſtrous incongruity of Governor M'Kean's eulogium on the departed Hero. Perhaps it was a ſacrifice the Republican intereſt required—Tho' had the officer of it been apprized how fervently this great lamented man had deprecated the event of his election, it is much to be doubted, whether even the benefit of his "expanded name" and the popularity of appearing to act under its auſpices, could have impelled the very "little bark" of his Excellency into a "purſuit of the triumph and a participation of the gale."

Having now, I truſt, completely rent the veil with which the Chief magiſtrate has endeavoured to conceal the horrid deformity of his conduct, towards his miſerable dependants the ſubordinate Officers of the State, I take my leave with the obſervation—That if truth be not a libel, if the language of reproach be not the excluſive privilege of a Governor, and the term Servant of the people be any more than jacobinical cant, I muſt be juſtified in aſſerting, that the chief ſervant of Pennſylvania has proſtituted his official power for the purpoſe of gratifying a heart, which in meanneſs and malignity would not have diſgraced the boſom of a Nero or Domitian; and that after having fully glutted his vengeance in the ruin of a number of worthy men and their families, he is at length willing, after the example of the Revolutionary patriots of France, when whirled to the top of the wheel, "to ſubdue political diſtruſt and party feud, for the honour of the ſtate, the intereſt of his conſtituents, and his own happineſs."

ALEXANDER GRAYDON.

Harriſburgh, 4th Feb.—1800.

Public Caution.

Whereas I purchaſed 200 of Land, near Wolf creek, from Thornton, which he is bound by article to … me free from all diſpute—and whereas three notes yet in his poſſeſſion for 26 … each, and as well as I can recollect th… payable the 14th May 1801, the ſecond May 1802, the third the 14th May 1803 the ſaid Harriſon has not aſcertained t… and others are claiming ſaid land, I thus caution all perſons from taking an aſſign… ſaid notes, as I am determined not to … until he fulfils his contract.

ALEXANDER W…

Verſailles Township, Alleghany County, Feb. 13, 1800.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the honourable *Alexander Addiſon*, preſident of the Courts of Common Pleas, in the Fifth Circuit, including the county of Allegheny, and *George Wallace, John M'Dowel and John Gibſon*, eſquires, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the ſaid county of Allegheny, have iſſued their precept, under their hands and ſeals, returnable on Monday the 3d day of March next, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, at the Court-houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh.

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner and Conſtables within the ſaid county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, inquiſitions and other remembrances, to do thoſe things, which to their reſpective offices appertain to be done.

A L S O,

All thoſe who will proſecute a-

gainſt the priſoners that are, or then ſhall be in the Gaol of the ſaid county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Pittſburgh the 20th day of February in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred, and of American Independence the twenty fourth.

Ephraim Jones, ſheriff.

God ſave the Commonwealth.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY *virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Wedneſday the 5th of March next, the following deſcribed property, viz.*

One meſſuage & lot of ground

ſituate in the borough of Pittſburgh, marked in Col. Woods's general plan of ſaid town, No. 174, containing in front 35 feet, on Water ſtreet, and 80 feet deep, with the appurtenances.

One other meſſuage and lot

of ground, ſituate in the borough aforeſaid, and marked in the general plan, No 212, containing in front 60 feet, on Front ſtreet, and 160 feet back to Second ſtreet.

One Iſland in the Alleghany

river, about two miles above Pittſburgh, containing 33 and 3 4th acres and 37 perches, with the appurtenance.

One tract of land, ſituate in

Moon township Allegheny county, adjoining lands of Morris Eberly and —— Creigh, containing 303 acres and allowance, with the appurtenances.

The whole ſeized and taken

in execution as the property of William Wilſon, deceaſed, at the ſuit of Meeker and Cochran, and to be ſold by me.

Ephraim Jones, ſheriff.

Pittſburgh, Feb'y 14th.

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate

of PATRICK MURPHY, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt of April next.—After that date the unpaid accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittſburgh, 22d February.

Take Notice.

BY virtue of an Order of Orphans Court, of the County of Allegheny, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the court houſe in the borough of Pittſburgh, on *Tueſday the 4th day of March* next, one wooden meſſuage, and one moiety of Lot No 290, in the aforeſaid Borough, where on the ſaid meſſuage now ſtands, being part of the *real* eſtate of Norris Morriſon, deceaſed; at which time and place attendance will be given by *Martha Morriſon* and *James Kerwin*, executors.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, *Clk.*

Pittſburgh, 14th February, 1800. 3—

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas held at Greenſburgh, for the County of Weſtmoreland the third day of February, one thouſand eight hundred—William Jack, John Baird, James Barr, and John Irwin, Eſqs. judges of the ſame Court.

UPON the petition of Charles Barr, an inſolvent debtor, praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of inſolvent debtors, and for ſubjoining a liſt of his creditors and effects on oath, the Court appoint the ſecond Monday in March next, for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct, that notice of this application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and Farmers Regiſter printed at Greenſburgh, for two weeks ſucceſſively, the laſt of which to be at leaſt fifteen days previous to the day of hearing.

By the Court,

For THOMAS HAMILTON, Proth'y.

Robert Shields.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh, did, on the 20th day of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authorized to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1798.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennſylvania to the Officers and ſoldiers of the line belonging to the ſaid State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of ſaid State until the 1ſt of September next, inclufive, and that the ſubſcribers authorized by law, will ſit as a Board at ſaid Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unſatisfied claims already filed, as well as thoſe which may be filed on or before the ſaid firſt day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regiſter.
PETER BAYNTON, Treaſurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennſylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

Some time in the month of

June laſt, the ſubſcriber gave two notes of hand to John Locke, dated at Erie—one of which is for *One Hundred Dollars*, due the firſt of October 1799—the other is for *One Hundred and Thirty Dollars*, due the firſt of October 1800. I do hereby warn all perſons not to take an aſſignment of ſaid Notes, as they were fraudulently obtained, therefore I will not pay them until compelled by law.

DANIEL DOBBINS.

February 15, 1800 cow3.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

have received a freſh ſupply of

Merchandize,

Suitable to the preſent and approaching Seaſon; and have as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of

SUPERFINE and COMMON

BOLTING CLOTHS,

which are warranted good,

Freſh Juniper Berries, and Juniper Oil, by the bottle,

Caſtings, &c. &c.

which they offer for SALE, on *moderate terms* for Caſh, or approved Country produce.

Thoſe indebted to them by

Bond, Note, or Book Accounts, are again requeſted to diſcharge the ſame before the firſt of April next, *eſpecially debts of a longer ſtanding than ſix months*—Thoſe who who have open Accounts of that length, ſtanding, if not able by that time to diſcharge them, will be expected to cloſe them with their obligations.

From experience they have found hints of the above nature little attended to, they who ſuffer by neglect will excuſe, as this being a ſufficient and timely notice

Pittſburgh, 15th February, 1800. 3m.

GLASS MANUFACTORY.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS, having procured a ſufficient number of the moſt approved European Glaſs Manufacturers, and having on hand a large ſtock of the beſt materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleaſure of aſſuring the public, that window glaſs of a ſuperior quality and of any ſize, from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the ſhorteſt notice. Glaſs of larger ſizes, for other purpoſes may alſo be had, ſuch as for pictures, coach glaſſes, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may alſo be had, together with pocket flaſks, apothecary's ſhop furniture, or other hollow ware, the whole at leaſt 25 per cent. lower than articles of the ſame quality brought from any ſea port in the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on the ſale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,
or
ISAAC CRAIG

or at the ſtore of PRATHER & SMILEY, Market ſtreet, Pittſburgh.

January 29—1800. t.b.c.

TO LET,

FOR a Term of Years, a piece of GROUND, fronting on the Diamond, almoſt oppoſite the Market Houſe—this ground is particularly well ſituated for a merchant's ſtore. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, January 20 1800.

TO BE LET,

and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next.

THAT noted TAVERN, the ſign of General Butler, in Pittſburgh. The Houſe is large and commodious, the Stables excellent, and the ſtand equal to any in the town. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

MARY MURPHY.

Pittſburgh, January 17, 1800.

New Tavern at Chilicothe.

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the Sign of the Green Tree, near the centre of ſaid Town, where Travellers and others may be ſupplied with every thing neceſſary for their accommodation, and ſupplies for their journey into the wilderneſs.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

BLANKS

of all kinds executed in the neateſt manner, at this P. Office.